# STATE POLITICS

Feeling of the Leaders in Broome, Sullivan, Delaware and Chenango.

THE IRISH AND INDEPENDENT VOTE.

Kelly's Boom Growing Diminutive on a Near View.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1879. Passing from Orange to Sullivan county it was easy to perceive that the same unsettled state of po-litical affairs was not at all as prominent as in Port railroad travel—such as the Eric and Central—are left behind, and the broad, peaceful country is found to give cool, unbiassed opinions on the public situation. He is not open to the arguments of town or city demagogue, nor the general disturbing warfare for political office, fought only for the loaves and fishes, regardless of party obligation and principle; neither has he to argue with the Tammany wirepullers or the city machine republicans. ceathes the pure air of heaven daily, reads and carefully digests the news of the day, forming his own opinions upon political questions, without the aid of such misleading prompters.

SULLIVAN'S VOTE. It is not easy to reach Monticello, Sullivan county.

One train a day lazily drags along its impatient passengers in this direction to and from Port Jervis. Monticello is a pretty village, perched up in the mountains, where many New Yorkers come yearly to enjoy the bracing atmosphere and delightful quiet so refreshing to the overworked resident of the city. It is the county seat and more or less a

headquarters for political discussion.

The vote of Sullivan for Governor in 1874 and 1876

Tilden's majority 1,387 Robinson's maj. 1,067 It will therefore be seen that Sullivan is a demo-eratic county and can undoubtedly be counted for Robinson on the 4th of November. The green-backers, however, displayed considerable strength in this locality last year, polling 1,786 votes for Gideon J. Tucker and electing some of their most important local officers. It will be recollected that this party also succeeded, too, at this time in beating George M. Beebe, the regular democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth district, bringing about a republican victory. It is now stated that the greenackers will not poll 1,000 votes next month. All their efforts in this section of the State must almost solely assist the republican cause, the body of the

organization being democrats.

I met ox-Congressman Beobe at Monticello. He emphatically states:—"There is no break whatever in the democratic ranks here. I think Governor Robinson will receive our full vote. It may not be as large, however, as when Mr. Tilden ran in 1874, but still it will be nearly as large. Neither do I see any perceptible break among the republicans. No Kelly movement has been organized among us and I do not expect that any will be. The Irish will vote straight. They evidently understand the situation. I heard a rumor that some of the Catholic priests were about to take a found the rumor to be absolutely without founda-tion. The paster of our Catholic church here is a gentleman respected by all. He has no intention or dopting such a course, and does not trouble himself

REPUBLICAN IDEAS. Mr. C. R. Luddington is one of the leading lawyers

of Sullivan and a republican in politics.

"Robinson," he said, "has made a good Governor I have nothing to say against him on general prin-ciples, but I think he is weighed down good deal by Tilden. There are many emocrats that will vote against him on that account. Governor Robinson has done manythings at the dictation of Tilden that he ought not to have done, as, for instance, the removal of Wells from Auburn Prison to make way for William J. Moses, Or course we all understand why this was dene—to obtain control of the State Committee."

"But this is politics, is it not? When a man stands in the way of a leader in matters of patronage he should be shoved aside."

hould be shoved aside."
"There is a right way and a wrong way of accom-lishing political objects."
"The democratic party is harmonious in Sullivan.

is it not?"

"Well, I will tell you. They had's meeting of their County Committee here yesterday, General Niven presided and made a speech praising Governor Robinson and his administration. The proceedings were cold and uninteresting. No person attempted to follow in the strain of the General, although several were present who seldom fail to avail themselves of an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Boebe was present too. That looks as if there was considerable lukewarmness. Then it was very significant that no resolutions were passed indorsing the State administration. Such action is always taken at meetings of this character."

"Is your party united in Sullivan county on Cornell"

It is. There are a few inclined to bolt, but when ction day comes around I guess they will be all

election day comes around I guess they will be all right."

Mr. Edward Waller, editor of the republican organ in Monticello, also expressed the opinion that there was no break in the republican party. He thought that if energitic efforts were made in the Kelly interest a good many votes might be polled on that side of the house. Nothing had yet been done in that direction, although a Kelly sentiment was undoubtedly abrond which could easily be attilized if properly handled.

BROOME AND DELAWARE COUNTIES.

The Twenty-fourth Senate District of this State is now composed under the new apportionment of Broome, Delaware and Chomango counties. As the district stands it will doubtless give a republican majority for Cornell and again send a republican Senator to Albany next winter. What the majority on the gubernatorial ticket will prove to be, whether larger or smaller than in 1874, is a conundrum not so easy of solution. I append the vote of the last two contests for Governor in the three counties:—

Dix's maj. 16 Morgan's maj. 544
-Dix... 4,896 Morgan. 6,097
-Tiklen... 4,242 Robinson. 4,832

Tilden... 4,242 Robinson...... 4,832

Dix's maj. 654 Morgan's maj.. 2,265

It will be seen by the above figures that Dix's majority in these three counties, which now compose one Senatorial district, in 1874 was 1,255, and Morgan's majority in 1876 (Presidential year) 4,692. The question now is, Can the majority of 1874 be pulled down, as it is conceded no apparent possibility exists of whiping it out altogether? Republicans tell me that their army stands as firm as a rock for Cornell. Democrats, on the contrary, assert that they have a good deal of the young republican element with them. I will give the views of some of those with whom I conversed.

E. S. Halbert, dry goods merchant of Binghamton, was elected last spring on the republican ticket to fill the unexpired term of Senator Hopkins, who died in Albany during the legislative session of 1879. It is understood that his people will send him back to Albany again, as he has made a good representative.

"I never saw so much earnest enthusiasm in my ifte among our people during a canvass," remarked the Senator to your correspondent as he reclined on an easy sofs in the office of his Binghamton estab-lishment. "We feel that we are going to win the disaffection observable in your ranks as the ticket?"

against the ticket?"
"Not a waver. Everything looks well. Some of
my people want me to go back to the Benate, but 1
don't care about it.
"How about democratic discensions?"
"There is a good deal of it hore, and Kelly will get

"There is a good deat of the local and a line of many votes."
"Why do you think so?"
"Many of the old time democrats want to strike at Riden, and they know no better way of doing it than to vote for John Kelly."
"Why are they opposed to Tilden?"
"Simply because they have been ignored entirely by that gentleman and thrust saids for men of no consequence or position. Tilden has been engaged for some time in crushing out the old element of the source."

it was it not well to crush out much of what is now designated the 'old element' "Many of the respectable and influential partisans have been badly treated. One of them recently told me that when a conference is called at Gramercy Park, unless all agree to obey instructions implicitly and without murnur, they might as well stay away. Suggesting a different line of policy from that mapped out is looked upon as unpardonable re-

bellion."
"What do you think the Irish vote will amount to here in support of Kelly?"
"Considerable. The Irish like the title of 'Honest John,' and most of them will stand by him."
"Are there any prominent democrats connected with the Kelly movement?"
"Sayeral." "Several."
"Who are they?"
"I would rather not say. They are working

"Did you hear any republicans say they would "Only two, but I guess they will be all right on election day."

"Only two, but I guess they will be all right on election day."

TESTING HIBSH SENTIMENT.

Leaving Senator Haibert I proceeded to investigate, so far as time would permit, the allegation that a good proportion of the Irish vote of Binghamton would be cast for Mr. John Keily for Governor. I found this to be one of the vital contingencies of the present exciting campaign. Atthough not born in Ireland Mr. James Carrigan is a Coit to the backbone in sentiment and principle. His parents were both Irish, and he has lived in this vicinity for over twenty years. He has been a farmer, located a few miles from Broome county nearly all his life, and for several years since carried on business in Binghamton. He is the only son of Andrew Carrigan, one of the milionnaire merchants of New York, who died a few years age. Mr. Carrigan has a large family of five sons and four daughters. They all attend the Roman Catholic Church of this town, of which Rev. Father Hourrigan is pastor, and are consequently quite conversant with the tone of political ideas among members of this large congregation. Mr. Carrigan, although suffering from illness, was very frank in giving his opinions:—

"The story you have heard that a good many of the Irish in this section will vote for Mr. Kelly is a mistake," said Mr. Carrigan, "Senator Halbert has undoubtedly been misled. He is too honest a man to tell an untruth knowingly. I have talked with a good many of our people, and they tell me they will unhesitatingly vote the straight democratic ticket for Lucius Robinson. He has made a good dovernor, and I don't see why the Irish democratic should lend themselves to a movement which can lead to nothing except the defeat of the democratic party in State and nation, and the success of radical republicanism," the curse of our country for over a quarter of a century."

party in State and nation, and the success of redical republicanism, the curse of our country for over a quarter of a century."

"Will not Mr. Kelly's religion, together with his nationality, tend considerably toward securing for him the Irish vote?"

"If don't believe it. In fact, I don't believe in the policy of dragging religious matters into political discussion. The party that does it is sure to be defeated. No class or sect is more tenacious of the sucredness which should hedge around religion than the Irish Catholies. Any attempt to drag their Church into the dirty mire of politics will be met with a howl of indignation throughout the State. I believe Mr. Kelly to be too sensible and honest a man to attempt this, but I am afraid some of his unwise and over zealous friends are engaged in a manouver to raise this dangerous influence, thinking it will strengthen their leader. They are mistaken, and they had better make up their minds to that fact in time."

"How is your pastor, Father Hourrigan, on the pending fight?"
"I am not prepared to say what are his political opinions, as he does not trouble himself much on that head, but I feel positive that he will vote for Luctus Robinson."

Lucius Robinson."

POLITICAL WHEFULLING.

Seeking for information on the other side of the story as to the progress of the Kelly movement in Broome county, I next called upon Mr. James E. Ludden, a young lawyer of Binghamton, understood to be one of the leaders in this cause. The gentleman was found busily engaged in his office proparing for a Kelly ratification meeting announced to take place during the evening.

"Will the Kelly canvass amount to much here?" I asked.

"Will the Kelly canvass amount to much here?" I asked.

"I should think so. We have some of the best democrats in the State with us."

"Who are they?"

"We have J. E. Ely, formerly president of our county committee and ex-member of Assembly; J. F. Kicc, several years ago Mayor of Binghamton; Colonei J. T. Rogers, the predecessor of E. K. Apgar on the State Committee; J. H. Wells, foundry merchant; ex-Alderman F. N. Weed, who was President of the Common Council for two terms; Dr. George Burr, one of the strongest democrats in the State; Rocorder Perry J. Rogers, William H. Hecox, Justice of the Peace; ex-Alderman Hayes and several others."

"Are you positive that all those gentlemen will support Kelly?"

"Yan."

"Wan are you and they so much opposed to Governor Robinson?"

"Wny are you and they so much opposed to Governor Robinson?"
"Because he and Tilden have created a faction of their crew in the democratic party to the exclusion of old and tried members. Look at the men by whom they are recommended—Appar, Gordon, little Beach of Syrscuse, and others of that stamp. Such democrats as General Pratt, Judge Comstock and Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, are entirely ignored."
Those are the particular points upon which Mr. Ludden and his alleged colleagues propose to fight the regular democratic State ticket in Broome, Chenango and Delaware counties. On leaving Mr. Ludden I wont to the office of the Binghamton Daily Leader, a strong Robinson organ. There I met the managing editor and proprietor. I called his attention to the list of prominent names given as Kelly supporters. ally supporters.

Will those gentlemen stand by the Kelly cause?"

"Will those gentlemen stand by the Kelly cause?" I inquired.
"I don't believe there will be twenty-five democratic votes in the county against Robinson on election day. Why, Wells, one of the gentlemen on your list, officiated as a vice president of a Robinson meeting recently. Justice Heecx has just now consented to be one of the campaign speakers on the same side. It is easy to place men down on one side or the other, but it is another thing to find them there when they are wanted. This is an old trick, and is being practised in several parts of the State for the purpose of giving felat to the Kelly movement. The republicans of course are doing all in their power to keep up this false excitement, but the game is too transparent and will fail of its object. They get up meetings, put all sorts of names on the committees, hire a

People who live in the country go to those meetings in the same spirit as they attend a circus—they want to see the show."

"Then you think that if some of these aggrieved individuals swear against Governor Rebinson to-day they will come around before the 4th of November?"

"There isn't a doubt of it, and I think I know what I am talking about after over twenty years' experience in Broome county politics."

Thus were explained some of the adroit tactics of the Kelly phalanx in the county. While the movement undoubtedly possesses some impetus, strong or weak, wherever I have so far travelled, yet the small maneuvres so previsient among desperate politicians to present an imposing front to the enemy are everywhere observable. The republican "bar?" has evidently been tapped in some quarters to assist in these political trackeries. Whenever I talked with a republican he was positive that the Kelly oboum was particularly strong in his district; that the Tammany leader would receive a very large vote. If Mr. Kelly polled the number of votes ciained for him by republican politicians there would searcely be any left for Robinson or Cornell. They evershoot the mark both in their anxiety to prove Kelly's strength and their efforts to exhibit warm admiration for the great Syracuse bolter.

Another fact which I ascertained here is that a majority of the anti-Robinson democrats have a grievance. In the case of Mr. Ely, of Binghamton, I am told that he and other democrats feel aggrieved because the Governor struck out of the Supply bill an appropriation of \$10,826 25 for the Susquehanna Valley Home. Mr. Ely and one or two others of his anti-Robinson colleagues, I am informed, were trustees of this "Home." Hence the severe "shoo pluch" in that direction.

Among the anti-Tildenites, too, in Binghamton, is Mr. N. L. Osborn. I am credibly informed that this gentleman was formerly a canal contractor. If memory does not err I think Governor Tilden had something to say about a "canal ring" and "canal" contractors and the millions t

# MR. KELLY'S PROGRESS.

SURPRISING ENTHUSIASM FOR TAMMANY'S CAUSE-ROBINSON'S PROSPECT NOT PLATTER-ING IN TROY AND ALBANY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

The meetings at Troy and Albany, Oct. 12, 1879.

The meetings at Troy and Albany in support of Mr. Kelly continue to be the talk of the politicians, some of whom indulge in the extravagant prediction that the leader of Tammany Hall may be elected Governor of the State. It was apprehended that the Troy meeting would suffer interruption at the hands of the Robinson people, who are led by Mayor Murphy, and who do pretty much as they please with the government of the city, but no dis-turbance happened, as the Kelly men were in too great force and too earnest to be trifled with. The Albany meeting was larger and more enthusiastic than that at Troy, but it was not more sincere in its indorsement of the course of Mr. Kelly. If the vote of the two cities be in anything like a fair pro-

portion to the turnout they made for Kelly, the prospects of Governor Robinson carrying both

places are not very brilliant. MR. KELLY'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Kelly went this morning to attend the services at the Cathedral, where a sermon was preached y the Rev. Father Ludden, Vicar General. In the afternoon he took a drive around the outskirts of the city, and while he was passing a hotel which is

a popular resort to the Albanians, the men sitting on the balcony all rose to their feet and cheered lus-tily for him. During the evening he received a number of Albany democrats who were very out-

spoken in the expression of their opposition to the candidacy of Governor Robinson. Mr. Felix McCloskey, who is here, relates that a week ago he was removed from his position as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives because he espoused the cause of John Kelly. This was done, he thinks, by Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, at the instance of Mr. Tilden.

was done, he thinks, by Senator Barnum, of Conmetitee, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, at the instance of Mr. Tiiden.

Mr. T. C. Callicott, edipor of the Albuny Theats,
speaks thus enthusiastically of Mr. Kelly:—
"Born, like Andrew Jackson, of Irish parentage on
American soil, he is a bright exemplar of all the
good qualities of this race. He has the same firanness and fearlessness, the same indomitable will,
the same inflexible homesty, the same keen perception, the same resolute purpose, the same love of
liberty and the same devotion to popular rights
which immortalized Jackson and have forever endeared him to the American people.
The democratic heart goes out to such
men, and this it is which causes the spontaneous
outburst of popular applause that greets John
Kelly whenever he appears. His plain, unpretentious manner, his simple, vigorous cloquence,
his lucid, straightforward style of discussing the
issues presented to the people in this cauvass, the
charm of truthfulness and sincerity that pervades whatever he does or says make
him hosts of friends wherever he goos,
and the true democracy thank (God that in
this time of trouble and dissension in the party,
caused by the edicus personal policy of false and
selfish leaders like Tilden and Robinson, such an
honest, brave and true leader as John Kelly has
come to the frout. Albany has done herself honor
by the grand demonstration of Friday might, and
the Kelly movement has received a great encouragement, the potent influence of which will be felt
throughout the State. It was fitting that here,
in the capital city, the democracy should show
their determination to carry out the good work of
genuine reform within the party, begun by the Convention in Shakespeare Hall. The true democracy
are aroused in their might and the hypocrites and
tricksters who have been masquerading in the guise
of "reformers" until the very name has become a
stench in the nostrils of the people, will be driven
from their seats of power. Lucius Robinson wil

year."
Mr. Keily and party will leave here to-morrow at one o'clock for Utica, where there will be a meeting

#### POLITICIANS AT REST.

QUIET DAY AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS THROUGHOUT THE CITY—THE CANVASS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE-LOCAL CON-VENTIONS.

day. Partisans on both sides, after the strife of the past week, tacitly consented to a truce, and lay on headquarters; and thaunts of politicians an active discussion of the situation was kept up. The importance of the tour of Mr. Kelly and bearing on the State canvass were overshadowed struggle that is making by politicians in regard to the local nominations. The Democratic State Com mittee rooms at the St. James Hotel were left open but no business was transacted. At the Kelly head-quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel matters were dull. The republican headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were also gloomy, the janitor being the only person present. Mr. E. K. Apgar, a mem ber of the Democratic State Committee, was met at the St. James Hotel in the evening. When asked about the outlook in the interior, he said:-

"The reports from all parts of the State are of the most encouraging character. In perhaps half a dozen localities, chiefly owing to local causes, there is sufficient apparent defection to excite comment and demand attention on our part. But the democratic party in the State at large is as united and enthusiastic in support of Governor Robinson as it has ever been for any candidate for any office. A majority of the counties heard from promise better results than ever before botter even than the results in the phenomenal can-vass of 1874. The very fact of Mr. Kelly's bolt and his avowed desire to secure Mr. Cornell's election have aroused our people to greater efforts than could have been inspired by any other single cause. The result is that we have found in every quarter of the State a readiness to respond to our demand whether for information or assistance, which I have nover before seen exhibited in any canvass during the past fifteen years. In Albany county, where, perhaps, the apparent Kelly strength is as great as in any county of the State, careful judges among both democrats and republicans express the belief that the republican vote for Robinson will more than counterbalance the for Robinson will more than counterbalance the democratic vote for Mr. Keily. In fact, the opposi-tion to Governor Robinson's re-election from within his own party organization has made it easier than otherwise it would be for dissatisfied republicans to vote for him.

WHAT A VOTE FOR HORITISON MEANS.

"The republicans who are displeased with Mr. Cornell's nomination find in the fact that every prominent democrat who was identified with the canal ring is now in his locality the centre of the opposition to Robinson, and the further paipable fact of

Arthur on the other, good reason for believing that a vote for Robinson means an effective protest against all that is most edious in the management of both parties. There is no man who questions the fact that Governor Robinson's administration has been wise and economical, and that it has resulted in benefit to the taxpaying people of the State."

"Has Mr. Kelly the strength in the interior which is claimed for him by his friends?"

"I'do not think that Mr. Kelly's strength in the interior is even to-day considerable, while it is bound, by the operation of natural causes, to grow smaller and smaller until the day of election. In most of the counties he has absolutely no following. In half a dozen his apparent strength is from fifty to a hundred votes in each, while in three or four others the detection from Governor Robinson is more serious, and may amount to as much as 800 or 1,000 votes in one or two of them. Taken altogether, I do not believe that the Kelly vote in the State, outside of the city of New York, if the election were to be held to-morrow, would exceed ten thousand. Three weeks hence, when she election is to take place, it will not reach half that figure."

"What do you think Governor Robinson's majority will be?"

"Judging from present indications and the operation of the causes I have mentioned, his piurality over Cornell will not fall below twenty-five thousand."

THE LOCAL AMENA.

sand."

THE LOCAL ARENA.

The local scramble for the crumbs of patronage will commonce to morrow, when the republicans begin preparations for their primary elections, while are to be held on the 16th inst. Within the next few are to be held on the 16th inst. Within the next few days the primaries of Tammany and anti-Tammany will be held, the former having fixed the 18th inst. as the date for electing delegates to the various conventions, while the latter determined to wait until the 20th. Five conventions will be held between the 16th and 28th insts. They are named respectively—Senatorial, Assembly, Aldermanic, County and Judicial. The dates for holding each are given in the following table:—

Senatorial. Assembly, Aldermanic, County and Jadicial. The dates for holding each are given in the following table:—

\*\*Republican\*\*. Tammany.\*\* Tammany.\*\*

Senatorial... October 20 October 25 October 24 Assembly... October 20 October 25 October 22 Aldermanic.. October 20 October 25 October 23 Judicial.... October 27 October 28 October 23 Judicial.... October 17 October 29 October 23 Judicial.... October 17 October 29 October 23 Judicial.... October 17 October 20 October 23 Judicial.... October 17 October 20 October 23 Judicial.... October 17 October 24 October 23 Judicial... October 18 Judicial... October 25 October 25 Judicial... October 18 Judicial... October 26 October 26 Judicial... October 18 Judicial... October 27 Judicial... October 27 Judicial... October 27 Judicial... October 28 Judicial... October 28 Judicial... October 28 Judicial... October 29 Judicial... October 29 Judicial... October 29 Judicial... October 29 October 29 Judicial... Octo

anti-Tammany régime has had on the people of this city. New York has been kept in a perpetual political turmoil since Mr. Cooper's election and his actions have not been lost sight of by the citizens."
"But will not Tammany poll a very large vote?"
"I do not think Tammany will do as well as last year. Her local candidates will be handicapped by Mr. Kelly's candidacy for the Governorship, and this will have, in my judgment, a most important bearing upon the result this fall. You are going to ask whether those who leave Tammany this year will not go over to her anti. I do not think so, and for many reasons. The republicans will obtain tully three-fifths of this vote, which will insure them victory."

three-fifths of this vote, which will insure them victory."

OTHER VIEWS.

The reporter soon after came across ex-Assemblyman Thomas Costigan, a most ardent adherent of the regular democracy. When made acquainted with the views and sentiments prevaient among republicans upon the result of the local campaign he laughed and exclaimed:

"It's nothing but the purest nonsense, and the sooner they find it out the better it will be for them. The idea of the republicans carrying the text election is most anusing. Why, they havn't a ghost of a chance. Mark my words. There is the biggest kind of a surprise in store for the republican and Kelly combination and one that they will not be apt to torget in a great many years to come."

Nothing could be more reassuring than the talk of the Wigwamites as to the ecrtainty of their ability to elect their candidates; in fact, there is not a man in the organization but thinks defeat impossible.

GOSSIP OF THE HOUR.

Mr. Kelly's speech to the young laddes of the Normal College last week puzzles most of the politicians. It is the opinion of the ladies that even Mr. Kelly himself does not expect to receive their votes.

The Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, appointed at the Robinson meeting at the Cooper Institute to assist in the canvass as an auxiliary organization, has leased the building No. 224 Broadway, and will occupy it as a permanent headquarters on Tuesday.

The Democratic State Committee's circular to lead-

on Tuesday.

The Democratic State Committee's circular to leading democrats throughout the State asking for information about the canvass will be issued this

morning.
Adderman Keenan is said to have retired from the race for the Tammany nomination for Sheriff. General William F. Smith is talked of as the Tammany craft William F, Shith Is taked to the candidate.

Licutenant Governor Dorsheimer is said to have withdrawn as a candidate for the Tammany nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pieas, preferring to go to the Assembly from the Eighth district. William H, Secor is said to be seeking the Judgeship nomination.

Robert H. Strahan seeks the republican nomination for Senator in the Eighth district.

#### THE OHIO ELECTION.

TO-MORROW'S BATTLE IN THE BUCKEYE STATE-DIVISION OF PARTIES-THE CANDI-DATES IN THE PIELD.

The Ohio election comes off to-morrow. A full set f State officers will be chosen, including a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, Auditor Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney General and nembers of the Board of Public Works. In addition four proposed constitutional amendments will be voted upon, one reorganizing the judiciary of the township trustees from one to three years, and the third and fourth providing for biennial elections and changing the date of holding the State election from October to November. There are four tickets in the field for State officers, the prohibition candidate for Governor being Gidson S. Stowart. The other tickets are as follows:-

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Charles Foster.
Lioutenant Governor—A. Hickenlooper.
Supreme Judge—William W. Johnson.
Attorney General—George K. Nash.
Auditor—John F. Oglevee.
Treasurer—Joseph Turney.
Member Board Public Works—James Fullington.

Member Board Public Workstic,
Governor—Thomas Ewing,
Lieuteuant Governor—Americus V. Rice. Covernor—Infonas Ewing.
Lieutenant Governor—Americus V. Rice.
Supreme Judge—William J. Gilmore.
Attornoy General—Isaiah Pillars.
Auditor—Charles Reemein.
Treasurer—Anthony Howells.
Member Board Public Works—Patrick O'Marsh.

GREENBACK. Governor—A. Saunders Piatt.

Governor—A. Saunders Piatt.
Lieutenant Governor—Hugo Pryor.
Supreme Judge—A. M. Jackson.
Attorney General—James C. Crogan.
Anditor—Charles Jenkins.
Member Board of Public Works—George A. I
The vote of the State in recent years has been
Rep. Dem. G'back.
1878—Sec. of State. 274,420 270,993 38,332
1877—Governor... 249,105 271,625 29,401
1876—President... 330,698 323,182 3,057
The present Legislature is politically divi

STATISTICS OF RECENT FLECTIONS. [From the Detroit Post.] Here are some figures of recent Ohio elections Rep. vote for Hayes for Governor, 1875..... 297,817 Rep. vote for Hayes for President, 1876..... 330,698

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK. [From the Cincinnati Enquirer, October 10.] The republicans are no longer conducting their aght in Ohio upon brag. When people look squarely at the facts, boasting in advance proves nothing. The democrats have carried Ohio as many times in

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Baltimore has a colored democratic club. Senator Bayard is expected home from Europe in few weeks. Scuator Edmunds will not return before the middle of November. Colonel John Hay, who was one of Mr. Lincoln's

for Congress in Ohio next year. Buffalo Express:—"There are fifty pronounced Kelly democrats in the little village of Ithaca slone.

ecording to the Journal of that place. And this kind of story is coming from every section of the State. Possibly Kelly is Cornell's most formidable opponent, after all."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat :- "Mr. Fred Hassaurek. editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, and, like Mr. Schurz, an anti-Grant man because of a grievance, has been interviewed on the subject of Grant and the German vote. He says, more in sorrow than in anger, that a majority of the Germans in this country are republicans and will support Grant as the party candidate." Senator Hill, of Georgia, the Washington corre-

spondent of the Cincinnati Commercial telegraphs, has eturned from New York, where he has been labor ing to promote harmony in the democratic party. Senator Hill thinks it of the very first importance that New York be saved to the democratic party, but he is greatly discouraged. While in New York he talked freely with the leaders of both factions, with the result that he greatly fears the breach cannot be healed. He takes no stock in the declaration of the Robinson men that they will gain as much from the republicans as they lose through Kelly's bolt. Senator Hill is of opinion that they will gain nothing from the republicans merely because they are split up among themselves.

political outlook for 1880, says:—"The army of mai-contents is very great throughout the Union. It includes elements of so diverging a tendency that no statesman can possibly unite them. There are the greenbackers of Maine and the workingmen of Callfornia, both equally anxious for a change. Their strongest brethren are in Ohio and in the great cities of the West, especially in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo and Indianapolis. Then there are the millions of unattached voters, who always favor conservative reforms without caring much for party names and machine methods. Finally, the reform selves felt, especially in the Fast, in the North west and in Georgia. But they are not yet prepared to take the field with candidates of their own. It is therefore impossible to make close predictions as to the national contest of 1880."

The Presidential situation on the democratic side of the house in Boston is thus described by a correspondent of the Springfield Republican:-"There is a well defined Bayard boom among democrats. It finds encouragement from some of the Faneuti Hall delegates to the National Convention, and hardheaded men of the rank and file give it a help along whenever opportunity offers. John G. Fitzgerald is a Bayard man; so is P. A. Collins. So they say is Rouben Noble; but I doubt that. These Bayard democrats reason, and not unwisely, that with Grant as the republican candidate, Bayard—acceptable as he no doubt would be to anti-Grant republicans would stand a most excellent chance of election. But Tilden has strength here. Judge Abbott and Mayor Prince are Tilden men, and talk the fraud talk in a strain that would delight the sly old man. It was said that agents of Tilden and his enemy Kelly were here working among the delegates to the Fancuil Hall Convention; but if they were they were very quiet and undemonstrative. It was said, too, that Kelly's object was an unpledged delegation. If that was so he secured it."

#### BASEBALL.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON ALMOST ENDED-NO MORE LEAGUE AND AMATEUR CONTESTS-THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The league struggle has concluded and the cham pionship been duly awarded exactly in accordance with the table which appeared in the Herand one week since. On Wednesday of this week the contest for the championship of the National Association will end, by limitation, whether all the schedule games shall then have been played or not. Between the leading three clubs there are five games to be played—viz., the Albanys have two each to play with the Nationals and Holyokes, and the latter two have one to play between them selves. If the Nationals shall win both their games yet to play from the Albanys, and the Holyokes shall win both of theirs from the Albanys, these two clubs played game of the series between them will prove the champions of that body. The following table shows the exact status to date of each club contest-

· Clubs.	Albany	National	Holyoke	Worcester	Springheld	New Bedford	Manchester	Richester	Ution.	Games Won	Games Playet.	To I day
Albany National. Holyoke. Worcester Springfield New Bedford Manchester Rochester Utica.	331111	3 1 1	33 242200	5 4 6 8 3 1 0 1	4412 2010	7 5 6 5 3 1 2 1	0		1 1 0 1 0 1 0	16	39 39 42 30 42 15	0 0
Total lost Series finished By disbandment Series unfinished.	3	2	2	4	0	4	9	1	9		14	0

Clubs. The championship of the Amstern Association.

The championship of the Amster Association.

The championship of the Amster Association as well as a silver ball, which was put up as a trifor the victorious club, foil to the lot of the letenhic Club, of Brooklyn. The committee has charge of the matter decided the question account to the following table, they losing one less the Namcless, viz:— Totals...... 150

Games Played.
Games Wan.
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Dannerrial.
Nameout.
Indytechnic Polytechnic..... 2 1 2 2 Arrangements have been perfected for a number of games of baseball in this vicinity during the present week. This afternoon, in Jersey City, the Browns play against the Providence Club, champions of the League. To-morrow afternoon, at the same place, the same two clubs play again, commencing each day at three P. M. On Wednesday, at eleven A. M., under the management of George Wright, the Providence Club and the Staten Island Club (eighteen men) will play against Daft's All England Eleven cricket team, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D. At three P. M., on Thursday, at the same place, the champion Providence Club will play a grame of baseball with Daft's All England Eleven. In this game the Providence Club have agreed to give the English visitors six outs to each inning—that is six of the English cricket players are to be disposed of each liming and only three of the Providence men. On Wednesday and Thursday next, at Jersey City, the Alaskas and Jersey City Browns will play in a series for a local champton-ship.

An elevant golden badge of honor is being pre-

Browns will play in a series for a local champtonship.

An elegant golden badge of honor is being prepared to be presented to each one of the members of
the team of Providence who won the League championship.

After having, it is alleged, promised the Buffalo
Club, with whom he played this season as catcher,
to remain with them another summer, Clapp has
signed an agreement to play next year with the Albany Club.

The new club that is being formed in Philadelphia for next season have put in their cianus for the
services of Keefe as pitcher for next summer's
playing.

services of Keefe as pitcher for next summer's playing.

The conclusion unanimously adopted by Captain Ferguson's Troy Club, for 1880, will have a telling effect in basebal circles, viz.:—"Not to join any association whose rules will compel this club to charge fifty cents admission fee." The men engaged for next season are as follows, to wit:—Harbidge, Larkin, Ferguson, Cassidy, Caskins, Dickerson, Evans, Holbert, Welch, Gillespie and Comnors. The last named three now belong to the Holyokes, of the National Association.

The Cincinnati Bareball Association engaged for the winter and sent to San Francisco the following well known players:—Gaivin, pitcher: Clapp.

the Checkman Dagoosh Association engaged for the winter and sent to San Francisco: the following well known players:—Galvin, pitcher; Ciapp, catcher; McVey, first baseman; Keliny, second base-man; Smith, third baseman; Force, short stop; Rowe, right fielder; Jones, left fielder; Hotaling, centre fielder, and Furcell as tenth man and change

centre fielder, and Purcell as tenth man and change pitcher. Local papers report the New Bedford Baseball As-

sociation to be short of funds. The amount, it is sociation to be short of funds. The amount, it is said, is under \$450.

The clubs of the League, during the season just ended, played 325 games. The aggregate number of runs secured by the auccessful clube in the various contests for their championship, amounts to 2,157. The runs secured on the other hand by the unsuecessful clubs in these engagements fool up 265. In their sixty games, which secured them the championship, the Providence Club secured 532 runs. Boston ranks second. In their fifty-four games they secured 467 runs.

For the past several seasons Mr. Huribut, of

For the past several seasons Mr. Huribut, of Chicago, has been the presiding officer of the League. At present, however, it is rumored that a new man is desired by the Eastern clubs.

#### IS COTTON STILL KING?

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF SLAVE AND FREE LABOR-WHERE THE SURPLUS WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY LIES-THE COTTON CROP OF THE WORLD-ITS COST AND USES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-In the year 1861 a pamphlet was written by the undersigned upon "Cheap Cotton by Free Labor," in which attention was called to the excessive cost of slave labor and the economic failure of the system of slavery. An instructive chapter in our industrial history might well be written at the present time under the title of "Cheap Labor and Free Cotton." It will be more consistent with the space that the columns of a newspaper afford to submit a statement of facts and a few questions.

The crop of cotton of 1878 and 1879 was the largest

ever raised. The ten crops of 1852 to 1861 inclusive, being the last crops raised by slave labor, numbered 34,995,440 bales. The ten crops of 1870 to 1879 incluclusive, being the ten last crops raised by free labor, numbered 41,454,743 bales. The excess of the ten years of free labor amounts to 6,459,303 bales. The value of the ten last crops, of which about two-\$2,500,000,000, and has probably amounted to \$3,000,000,000. The increase is progressive, the excess of the five last crops over the five crops im-mediately preceding the war has been 3,032,415 bales.

cess of the five last crops over the five crops immediately preceding the war has been 3,032,415 bales.

Who raised the crops?

It was formerly alleged and currently believed that the free negro would not and that the white man could not work in the cotton field. Who, then, raised these last crops? If it is the negro who has done the most of this work, then is he not the financial power of this land by whom speete payment has been restored? The negro population of the South, which may have diminished or kept stationary in point of numbers during the first few years of freedom, in which they were adjusting themselves to the care of their own families, is now rapidly increasing. The improved methods of cultivation and the use of various kinds of manure have caused the crop of cotton of the more northern cotton States to mature about one month carlier, have made it more capable of withstanding drought and worms and have greatly improved its quality.

THE COST OF LABOR.

If the cost of labor be measured by its effectiveness as well as by the measure of the money with which it is paid, is there any place in the world where so effective an amount of manual labor can be procured at so little cost as in the employment of negroes upon the cotton fields of the South? The price of bacon and corn gauges the cost of cotton. Eaten together they are digestible and nurritious—caten scenarately, quite otherwise. They constitute the food that the negro field hand freely chooses. Three and one-half pounds of bacon, one peck of meal and one quart of moiasses or syrup constitute the week's ration of an adult man or woman. This ration has been lately and can now be supplied at a cost of thirty-eight to forty-two cents per week, or six cents or less per day. The plot or sweet potatoes and fish from the ponds and rivers serve for the rest.

six cents or less per day. The plot of sweet potatoes and fish from the ponds and rivers serve for the rest.

The South then possesses the control of a crop which commands the gold of the world, and a force of laborers more easily and effectively directed by those who manage them with justice and tact than can be found elsewhere. Are not these forces more potent than the bayonets of the North or the shot-guns of the South? Can States capable of producing this crop, which is now or is rapidly becoming salable surplus, permit their laborers to be abused or cheated? Will not one State presently find its own interest in keeping the peace by its own constables, assuring justice by its own courts and promoting economy and thrift by its own methods, and will not such action compel neighboring States to go and do likewise?

THE WORLD'S COTTON CROP.

The world's crop of cotton is now equal to ten to twelve million bales of the average weight of American cotton, probably the latter. Of this quantity five million bales are raised in the United States, and between six and seven million bales are spun and woven upon machinery contained in large factories in Europe and America. The rest is spun and woven by hand, and there is probably a larger pertion of the population of the globe still insufficiently clothed in hand made goods than are ciothed in those furnished by the factories of Europe and America combined. The average work of one operative working one year in Lowell will supply the annual wants of 1,600 fully clothed Chinese or 3,000 partly clothed East Indians. No country in the world, except Egypt, produces any substantial quantity of cotton so well adapted to work upon modern machinery as that of the Southern States. Nearly one-half the world remains to be conquered by cotton and commerce. To the cotton fields and factories of the United States will not the increase surely come as commerce slowly but surely opens the way?

increase surely come as commerce slowly but surely opens the way?

CAPABILITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

The whole cotton crop of the world could be raised on a section of Texas less than one-twelfth of its area; or could be divided between any two of the other principal cotton States without exhausting one-half of their good lands, or it could all be raised on less than one-half the Indian Territory that is not yet occupied at all. Are not these the forces to which Southern politicians must yield or by which they will be destroyed? Will not free labor and the spelling book presently bury the misrepresentatives of the "lost cause" in obscurity? Are not the Southern leaders of the future to be those who are now perceiving that these forces are in action and preparing to guide them in the direction of peace, order, stability and prosperity? Are not these but examples of the great underlying forces by which nations are really governed, to which ordinary men are blind, but by means of which statesmen rule and are ruled?

E. A.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Isaac Smith's Son & Co., manufacturers of umbrelias, whose late bookkeeper is alleged to have abstracted \$60,000 from the firm, have completed a statement of their condition and submitted it to their creditors. The liabilities are about \$83,000 and the nominal value of the assets, which consist of merchandise, book accounts and notes, is placed at \$57,000. Accompanying the exis an offer by the firm to compromise either at forty-five cents on the dollar, cash, or fifty cents on the dollar in notes at three, six, nine twelve and eighteen months, at the option of the crediters, provided ninety per cent of the creditors sign an acceptance of the terms on or before November 15. The amount of the alleged defalcation is given at \$60,000. No meeting of the creditors has been 15. The amount of the alleged defalcation is given at \$50,000. No meeting of the creditors has been called yet, and there are no prospects of holding a meeting at present. Several of the creditors are anxious to realize the largest amount possible from their claims, and counsel have been retained to look after their interest, and it is proposed to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the firm before they will accept the terms offered. The representative of a leading creditor, referring to the matter, said that he could not conceive it possible for the firm to be rebbed of such a large sum, even if it extended over a period of six years, as reported by the firm. No information has been obtained of the whereabouts of Mr. Steele, the missing bookkeeper, and while it is generally supposed that he is in Canada there is a rumor in the trade that he is in a lunatic asylum. Howe & Odell, dealers and packers of shadines in this city and at Port Monmouth, N. J., have temporarily suspended, a judgment for \$14,699 having been entered against the firm and another for \$3,529 against W. G. Odell individually for money advanced by L. B. Odell. The trouble was created, it is said, through a disagreement between the partners. The firm have advertised extensively and have exported their goods to all parts of the world on consignment. The business was established ten years ago by Coit & Co., who were succeeded by Hooper & Co., the predecessors of the present firm. The factory at Port Monmouth cost \$7,000 and is mortgaged for \$4,000. The insolities amount to about \$20,000. It is difficult to estimate what the assets will realize, as most of the accounts are due from merchants in Australia, England, Germany and Cuba, and will be difficult to collect. It is expected that matters will be so arranged that the business will be resumed by one of the partners.

## A TERRIBLE WARNING

The repeated cry of "Help! help!" in a woman's voice was heard on Saturday evening by Officer Mc-Manus, of the Battery Park police. Hastening to the end of pier No. 1, North River, he saw a wor in the river, clinging to an overturned rowboat. He rescued her and, in the belief that she had attempted suicide and then, repenting of the act, had cried for aid, arraighed her in the Tombs Court yesterday. She said that her name was Mary Murphy, that she was seventeen years oid, and lived in New Jorsey. Several days ago she left home without the knowledge of her parents and visited this city. On Saturday afternoon she met some male friends, with whom she consented to go out on the water in a boat. The boat was overturned as they approached the shore. She clung to the bottom of it and sereamed for help. The last she can of her companions was when the boat was overturned. She believed that they were drowned. She pleaded to be allowed to return to her home, and promised that if the magistrate discharged her she would not stay another hour in this city. She was secordingly released. in the river, clinging to an overturned rowboat. He